

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐
no ☐

Property Name: Building 152/156 Inventory Number: M: 36-58
Address: Forest Glen Annex City: Silver Spring Vicinity Zip Code: 20901
County: Montgomery USGS Topographic Map: Kensington
Owner: US Army—Department of Defense Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes
Tax Parcel Number: NA Tax Map Number: NA Tax Account ID Number: NA
Project: ICRMP Preparation Agency: U.S. Army Garrison, Ft. Detrick
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☐ no ☒ X yes Name: Amanda Apple Date: 18 February 2010
Is the property located within a historic district? ☐ yes ☒ X no

If the property is within a district District Inventory Number: _____
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☐ yes District Name: _____
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☐ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)
Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☒ X no

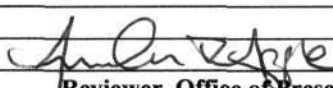
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None
Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust, draft National Register of Historic Places nomination

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

General Description

Buildings 152 and 156 comprise the remnants of an early-twentieth century agricultural complex that once operated as a dairy in support of the National Park Seminary. After acquisition by the Army, the buildings were modified to support the convalescent center. Construction dates for the buildings vary with Building 156 constructed in 1930 and 152 built in 1943. Building 152 is a rectangular, gable-roofed structure immediately west of the Building 156. The building is constructed of concrete masonry units with ornamental brick quoins at the corners. The building originally had numerous window penetrations on all four walls; however, many of these were closed at an unknown time. Remaining windows are paired, six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash within a single opening in the south, east, and west walls, and in two openings of the north wall. Both the remaining and closed window openings have brick sills and a concrete lintel. Access to the building is provided by a single-leaf door in the northeast corner. The wood frame roof is covered with asphalt shingles and large ventilator rises from the slope of the roof near the

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Eligibility recommended <input type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	

 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services N/A	<u>7/6/2010</u> Date
Reviewer, NR Program	Date

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northern gable. The gable tops are covered with metal sheeting, but may have once contained a sash and screen for ventilation.

Building 156 is an irregularly massed structure composed of several elements: a gambrel-roofed dairy barn and concrete block silo to the west; a smaller gambrel roofed building to the north, likely constructed for milk storage; and a flat-roofed, two-story, concrete block section to the east. The dairy barn and milk storage building are constructed of concrete block with brick quoins on the first floor. The roof of the dairy barn is pierced by numerous shed dormers with six-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows; various dormer sizes accommodate either single, double, or quadruple sets of sash. The first floor of the barn is masked by modern alterations, such as heating and air conditioning equipment, but appears to have originally held multiple wood sash windows. The gambrel roof is covered in asphalt shingles, with two ridgeline ventilators topping the roof. The west gambrel is sheathed in wood siding and pierced by a single, six-over-one, double-hung, wood sash window. The cylindrical, concrete block silo terminates in a faceted, asphalt-shingled roof. The silo was modified with double-leaf, flush-panel doors in the northwest side. The silage elevator projection on the east was apparently converted for use as a flue for heating equipment. The milk storage section of the building was also constructed of concrete block with brick quoins. Six-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows are centered in the north, south, and east walls, and the building is connected to the barn through a concrete block corridor. The gambrel roof, with wide flaring eaves, is covered in asphalt shingles. The gambrels are covered with wood sheathing and round-top louvered vents once opened the east and west sides. The easternmost portion of the building is a two story, rectangular, flat-roofed, concrete block addition. It is likely this addition was constructed soon after the Army acquired the property in 1942, and the continuity of building features, such as the windows, throughout the complex also points to the existing building undergoing extensive renovations at this time. Like the other components of Building 156, this addition is accented with brick quoins, brick window sills, and exposed brick surrounding the main entrance in the north wall. The main entrance is recessed slightly from the plane of the wall and contains a modern double-leaf, full-light door with transom. The entry is framed by paired, six-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. The upper level of the north elevation is symmetrically fenestrated with matching windows and a paired window unit above the door. The east elevation is similar, with four paired window units on each level. The south elevation varies slightly with paired windows towards the eastern edge of the wall, and single units ranging to the west. The west wall has only a single window near the south wall and an exterior stair tower to the northwest.

Historic Context

The property associated with the National Park Seminary originally was created as a retreat and development formed by the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The company's goal was to create a refuge from the busy environment of Washington. A hotel was constructed on the property and opened in 1887; it was named the Forest Glen Inn (or Ye Forest Inn). In addition to creating a retreat for visitors, the company also created Forest Glen Park and laid out lots in hopes of encouraging residential development. Seymour Tullock, president of the company, had a residence constructed in the park for himself and his family (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.).

A downturn in the economy resulted in the failure of the Forest Glen Improvement Company. The hotel was not the success that Tullock had predicted. Meanwhile John and Vesta Cassedy, who served as principals for the Norfolk College for Young Ladies, were looking for a location to establish a girls' seminary. They desired a site removed from the urban setting, one where students could be surrounded by a natural environment. By the spring of 1894, the Cassedys had signed a lease for the Forest Glen property. The school officially opened in the fall of 1894 with 48 students and 10 faculty members. Buildings on the property included the hotel, a maintenance building, a gas house, and a bowling alley with billiard room (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.).

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The Cassedys proceeded to create a campus complete with trails, formal gardens, bridges, walkways, statutes and administrative buildings, and residence halls that represented architecture from across the globe. Buildings on the campus included: a bungalow sorority house, a chapel, the aloha dormitory, a Swiss chalet, a windmill, a mission style sorority house, a Japanese pagoda, a theatre, an English Castle, a recitation house, a music practice house, the Braemar practice house, a gymnasium, a library, and a dormitory created to resemble an Italian villa (Miller 1972:n.p.).

National Park Seminary became a corporation in 1903. By this time, the school had over 200 students and approximately 30 faculty members. Ms. Cassedy passed away in 1910. The school remained in the hands of Mr. Cassedy until 1916, when it was purchased by Joe Clifton Trees. Trees, who was a successful oil and gas entrepreneur from Pittsburgh, called upon the advice of his friend Dr. James E. Ament to run the seminary. Dr. Ament eventually purchased Trees' interest in the property during the 1920s and made improvements to the campus (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Coolidge 1927:371).

The 1927 publication *The Book of Washington* explains that the seminary's location was ideal because "student life is happier and freer when removed from the distractions and social allurements of a large city...where character, as well as the physical being, is free to expand and develop without the system of espionage that so often irritates and represses the moral nature and renders it suspicious, secretive and resentful" (Coolidge 1927:371).

In 1928, Dr. Ament purchased Edgewood Plantation adjacent to the seminary and renamed it Amentdale Estate. A large portion of the plantation was used as a dairy farm for the seminary. The plantation house remained on the property along with a small log structure. Barns were constructed and cattle grazed in the open fields. This enlargement of the campus also allowed for additional recreational opportunities as well as more access to outdoor life, "for exhilarating walks and quiet strolls, jolly picnics and frolicsome parties, delightful canoeing and invigorating horseback riding" (National Park Seminary 1934:109).

The seminary experienced lower enrollment during the Great Depression and Dr. Ament struggled to continue with the school although the school maintained a distinguished list of enrollees and patrons. A 1934-1935 enrollment publication on the school provides a glimpse of what life was like at National Park Seminary during that time. Dr. Ament served as president of the administrative board; his wife Teresa served as Vice President. John Cassedy remained on the advisory board for the school along with the president of Standard Oil Company, the president of Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, the founder of McClure's Magazine, the chaplain of the House of Representatives, and a professor from the University of Pennsylvania who was the author of "A History of Women's Education in the United States." Similar to the members of the board, faculty experience also indicates the prestigious nature of the seminary. Faculty members were from state and private universities and colleges across the country. Others had studied in Italy, England, Russia, and Canada (National Park Seminary 1934:9-15).

The 1934 publication states that "the girls who come to National Park represent homes in which culture, refinement, and the highest type of all round womanliness are highly prized. They come from all sections of the United States and from other countries. Most of them are personally recommended by alumnae and undergraduates. All of them furnish references." During this time, the school served as a two-year junior college and also a four-year preparatory school. One of its missions was to "surround its students with the environment of a cultured and refined home." The students learned from textbooks as well as their natural environment and were exposed to a campus with walking and riding trails, hiking, canoeing, as well as "paintings, etchings, statuary, works of art from Europe and the Orient, draperies, artistic furniture, plants, shrubbery..." (National Park Seminary 1934:23, 25, 28-29).

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Courses offered through the seminary included English, science, social science, music appreciation, art, chorus, piano, organ, physical education, secretarial curriculum, home economics, and journalism. The school also encouraged recreational activities as well as social interaction. Social skills were practiced primarily through the creation of sororities and activities such as receptions, dinners, and entertainment functions (National Park Seminary 1934:41-45, 87).

The 1934 publication lists five dormitories on the seminary's campus: main house, senior house, Ament Hall, aloha house, and the villa. The campus also featured eight sorority houses: Alpha, Beta, Delta, Kappa, Chiopi, Chi Psi U, Theta, and Zeta. There were five variations of accommodations for students. Prices listed covered a year of enrollment: rooms without private bath, but within 40 feet of bathroom facilities for \$950 – \$1,150; double rooms with bathrooms for \$1,200; paired double rooms with a shared bathroom for \$1,300; double rooms with bathroom for \$1,400; and, suites with a sitting room and closets for \$1,500 – \$1,550. Other expenses included \$100 for books and materials, \$50 for laundry, \$17 for "gymnasium outfit," \$10 for the use of athletic facilities, and \$10 for the use of on-site banking and for financial lessons. Course expenses included fees for the use of laboratory facilities and students in special studies such as art, home economics, journalism, music, secretarial skills, and physical education were charged additional fees for the use of equipment. For example, an art class that included drawing and painting included a charge of \$110, whereas a piano class that included two private lessons per week cost \$210 (National Park Seminary 1934:117, 127, 143-149).

Dr. Ament died in 1936 and although his wife attempted to run the school afterward, it was sold a year later to Roy Tasco Davis. During this time, the campus included approximately 200 acres. Davis retired the preparatory school at the seminary, making the institution a junior college. He strove to increase enrollment at the college and was able to reestablish the pre-Depression reputation of the school. His endeavor to continue the college was squelched in 1942, when the United States Army made the site an annex of Walter Reed Army Medical Center (Operant Websites 2009:n.p.; Miller 1972:n.p.; Time Magazine 1937:n.p.).

The seminary buildings quickly were used for a different function by the Army, with the campus serving as a convalescent facility for World War II soldiers. An interesting description in the Baltimore Sun explains that: "a one-time finishing school for ritzy sweet young things becomes the healer of the sick and maimed, giving the boys in khaki a luxurious but none the less homelike atmosphere to smooth the comeback trail. There's no suggestion of the hospital about it—and for that the men are grateful" (Miller 1972:n.p.).

The original mission of the Forest Glen Annex was to provide space for the convalescent care for military personnel wounded in combat during World War II. This care was provided in the buildings constructed originally for the National Park College. As the need for a large convalescent facility declined in the post war period, Forest Glen Annex obtained other missions. Most of these activities were directly related to medical care and research to support Walter Reed Army Medical Center and included the Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory, Army Audiology and Speech Correction Center, and officer's housing. These activities were established in 1947, and were housed in buildings of the former college. The last medical patients to use the college buildings were admitted during the Vietnam era. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research (WRAIR) embarked on an ambitious expansion with the construction of numerous buildings in the southern portion of Forest Glen Annex, south of Linden Lane. These included new research laboratories, administration buildings, and support facilities. Additional support facilities were constructed in 1971 with the completion of the large community center that included the base exchange, commissary, arts and crafts center, veterinary offices, and an on-post banking location. Most recently, the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research completed an extensive, multi-story research facility in the southern portion of the installation. The buildings originally occupied at Forest Glen Annex, including approximately 43 acres of land, were transferred to Montgomery County with the seminary buildings eventually deeded to a private developer for adaptive re-use. In addition to the direct support for Walter

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Reed Army Medical Center, Forest Glen Annex also provided tenant support for non-medical research. One the most significant tenants was the Diamond Ordnance Company that operated a TRIGA reactor at a location in the southern portion of the installation. The reactor was used to subject small components to both pulse and continuous gamma radiation to evaluate performance in the event of nuclear combat.

Analysis of Significance and Integrity

Significance

Buildings 152 and 156 were documented as a single entity as they are joined by shed-roofed segue. Both were evaluated against National Register Criteria for Evaluation listed at 36 CFR 60.4 and guidance provided by *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service 1991). Building 136 was evaluated under Criteria A, B, and C. Archival research yielded no information associating the building with important individuals under Criterion B.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion A, a property must be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Buildings 152 and 156 achieve significance under Criterion A for associations with the National Park Seminary. The building is shown in Seminary catalogs dating from the mid-1930s.

In order to meet National Register eligibility requirements under Criterion C, a property must embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic values; or represent a significant and distinguishable entity. The dairy barn and associated buildings achieve significance under Criterion C as an adjunct component of the National Park Seminary campus. Building 156 displays many of the characteristics of agricultural and dairying construction in the early decades of the 20th century and typifies the size, form, mass, and construction practices of the era.

Integrity

To merit further consideration for National Register eligibility, a resource must possess both significance and integrity. Integrity is defined by the National Park Service as "the ability of a property to convey its significance" through seven aspects: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association (National Park Service 1991:44). Similar attributes are applicable to elements related to landscape and non-building related resources.

Previous architectural investigations at Forest Glen Annex include the 1990-1992 architectural investigation completed by KFS to identify and evaluate buildings older than 1950, but not previously evaluated. Buildings 152, 154, 155, 156, 148, ruins of a ca. 1930 picnic shelter, and World War II buildings constructed by the Army were evaluated as not possessing those qualities of significance necessary for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (KFS 1992). This assessment was confirmed during the 2009 field investigations at Forest Glen Annex. The large, two-story addition to the east, combined with numerous alterations to the building, including dormers in the gambrel roof, replacement windows, modified door and window openings, and the installation of an extensive heating and air conditioning system. These modifications and installation-wide transformation of the landscape from agrarian to commercial seriously compromise the integrity of setting, design, workmanship, materials, association, and feeling.

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Recommendation

Buildings 152 and 156 do not possess those qualities of significance and integrity to merit further consideration for National Register eligibility. While the building is placed within certain themes associated with the National Park Seminary, additions and alterations to both the buildings and the associated landscape seriously comprise the integrity of the structures. No further action is recommended for Buildings 152 and 156.

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Bibliography

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National Park Seminary

- 1934 *A School for Girls, National Park Seminary Incorporated, A Junior College and Preparatory School for Young Women 1934 - 1935, Forest Glen, MD*. Designed and Produced by Thomsen-Ellis Company, Baltimore, MD.

National Park Service

- 1991 *Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. National Park Service, Washington.

Operant Websites

- 2009 "The Seminary at Forest Glen." Electronic document available at www.operant.com/Seminary, accessed 12 June 2009.

Time Magazine

- 1937 "Education: National Park to Davis." 2 August 1937:n.p. Electronic document available at www.time.com. Accessed June 2009.

Prepared by:

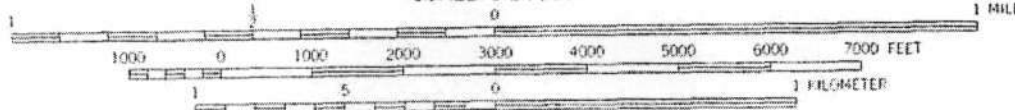
Dean Doerrfeld, Architectural
Historian

Date Prepared: 25 February 2010



MIHP # M: 36-58
 Building 152/156
 Forest Glen Annex
 Silver Spring Vicinity, MD
 Montgomery County
 Kensington Quad

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

1"=18'
 2.5 MILS

MAGNETIC NORTH
 INTER OF SHEET
 Light-blue pattern
 inundation to 351 feet

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

QUADRANGLE

Boundary lines shown in
 information available from
 Purple tint indicates extent
 Revisions shown in purple
 taken 1977 and other sections
 field checked. Map edited

MIHP #M: 36-58
Building 152/156
Forest Glen Annex
Silver Spring Vicinity
Montgomery County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Dean A. Doerrfeld and Rebecca Gatewood

Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper (high gloss) with HP Photosmart 8750 Printer

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

Photo Number	Digital Image Number	Date	Description
1	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_01.tif	06/11/2009	Building 152, view looking southeast.
2	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_02.tif	06/11/2009	Building 152, view looking northeast.
3	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_03.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view looking northeast.
4	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_04.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view looking north.
5	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_05.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view looking northwest.
6	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_06.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view of addition looking west.
7	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_07.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view of addition looking south.
8	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_08.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, detail of entry looking south.
9	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_09.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view looking southwest.
10	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_10.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156, view looking east.
11	M; 36-58_2009-06-11_11.tif	06/11/2009	Building 156 showing roof detail at connection to Building 152.





MIHP#M: 36-58
BUILDING 152/156
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
Photo by: RC GOODWIN & ASSOC.
6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
BUILDING 152, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHEAST
1 of 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-01.tif





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BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: PC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 152, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

2 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-02.tif



MHP#M:36-58

BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN & ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW LOOKING NORTHEAST

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DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-3.tif



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BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW LOOKING NORTH

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DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-58-2009-06-11-04.tif



MHP#M: 36-58

BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

Photo By: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

Negatives: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW LOOKING NORTHWEST

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DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-05.tif



MIHP # M: 36-58

BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW OF ADDITION LOOKING WEST

6 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-06.tif



MHP #M: 36-58
BUILDING 152/156
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW OF ADDITION LOOKING SOUTH
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DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-07.tif



MIHP #M:36-58

BUILDING 152/156

FOREST GLEN ANNEX

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD

PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, DETAIL OF ENTRY LOOKING SOUTH

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DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-08.tif



MIHP #M:36-58
BUILDING 152/156
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN+ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156, VIEW LOOKING SOUTHWEST

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DIGITAL IMAGE: M; 36-58-2009-06-11-09.tif



MIHP # M:36-58
BUILDING 152/156
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO
BUILDING 156, VIEW LOOKING EAST
10 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M:36-58-2009-06-11-10.tif



MIHP # M:36-58
BUILDING 152/156
FOREST GLEN ANNEX
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD
PHOTO BY: RC GOODWIN + ASSOC.

6/11/09

NEGATIVES: MD SHPO

BUILDING 156 SHOWING ROOF DETAIL AT CONNECTION TO BUILDING 152
11 OF 11

DIGITAL IMAGE: M;36-58-2009-06-11-11.tif